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CLAIMS

[Utility model registration claim]

[Claim 1] The long and slender side attachment wall which has the hole arranged in a predetermined pitch along with a longitudinal direction, The long and slender mid-feather-wall wall which carries out an abbreviation rectangular cross at one in the center section which meets in the die-length direction of one side of this side attachment wall, The connector supporter which has the connector maintenance room of the pair formed from the end wall which intersects both sides near the die-length direction opposite edge of said mid-feather-wall wall at one, and has a stop means, It has the connector of the pair which has other stop means to engage with said stop means while having two or more contact arranged by the longitudinal direction of said side attachment wall in the same pitch as said hole. The electrical connector assembly characterized by unifying where it equipped said maintenance interior of a room with the connector of said pair and alignment of said contact is carried out to said hole.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed explanation of a design]

[0001]

[Industrial Application]

Especially this design is related with the electrical connector assembly which has a connector supporter for carrying out juxtaposition maintenance of the two connectors about an electrical connector assembly.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

Two electrical connectors which have female mold contact of the predetermined number arranged in the predetermined pitch in one train in the die-length direction of housing, and become independent in a certain kind of electric machine apparatus are arranged in two trains, and since it is convenient to fit in and carry out electrical connection to the partner electrical connector which has male contact of the predetermined number which has arranged this connector in the pitch corresponding to two trains with said pitch in the die-length direction of housing, there is a request of supply of such a connector. T00031

Therefore, the core box supporter which opened wide only one side face (back side face in which an electric wire extends) in which it met in the die-length direction is formed conventionally, and the connector which has female mold contact from that open side face in this supporter is arranged in two trains, it fits in, and the connector which fits in and carries out electrical connection to the partner connector which has male contact is known in the state of this fitting. [0004] In addition, it is possible to manufacture the connector equivalent to what carried out the compound unification of the two connectors which have female mold contact as a means which meets said request. According to this, said supporter becomes unnecessary. However, although which approach of whether to make pressure-welding connection of the electric wire at coincidence will be taken to contact at contact of one train by the connector of the type which makes pressure-welding connection of the electric wire at contact of whether pressure-welding connection of the electric wire is made separately, and two trains the former approach -- after the pressure-welding connection activity of eye one train -- already, in order to do the activity of eye one train Since it is technically difficult to process with the automatic machine which needs to make a connector inside-out and is generally used by this industry by the latter approach unsuitable for high-speed manufacture, this means is not adopted. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Device] Since said supporter has the side attachment wall which counters along that die-length direction, it becomes bulky by the thickness of this bothsides wall. Therefore, it is difficult to meet the demand of the formation of little insincere about the whole connector containing a supporter etc. Moreover, in the connector which has comparatively many contact, the supporter which fits in also forms this into a huge mold. When both form a huge mold, in order for the attachment-and-detachment resistance of a connector to a supporter to become large and to make it bear this, it is necessary to give the structure which raises both gestalt maintenance reinforcement further. When it does so, the attachmentand-detachment resistance of a connector to a supporter becomes large, and it is hard to be nothing in the actuation.

[0006]

In case a connector is pressed and fitting is carried out to the other party's connector by forming a huge mold, there is a problem that a connector deforms. Moreover, ***** arises by contact of the other party's connector according to this deformation, and there is fear.

[0007]

Furthermore, if a supporter forms a huge mold, since the opposite side attachment wall which meets in that die-length direction will curvature-come to be easy to inboard again, it is hard to be nothing in attachment-and-detachment actuation of a connector of as opposed to a supporter also at this point.

[8000]

Therefore, it becomes a technical problem to solve such a fault of the conventional technique. [0009]

The purpose of this design is offering the electrical connector assembly which solves the fault like ****.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The long and slender side attachment wall which has the hole with which the electrical connector assembly concerning this design is arranged in a predetermined pitch along with a longitudinal direction, The long and slender mid-feather-wall wall which carries out an abbreviation rectangular cross at one in the center section which meets in the die-length direction of one side of this side attachment wall, The connector supporter which has the connector maintenance room of the pair formed from the end wall which intersects both sides near the die-length direction opposite edge of said mid-feather-wall wall at one, and has a stop means, It has the connector of the pair which has other stop means to engage with said stop means while having two or more contact arranged by the longitudinal direction of said side attachment wall in the same pitch as said hole. It is characterized by unifying, where it equipped said maintenance interior of a room with the connector of said pair and alignment of said contact is carried out to said hole.

[0011]

[Function] Since two connectors are locked by the connector maintenance interior of a room of a connector supporter where the electrical connector assembly concerning this design is formed from the side attachment wall which has a hole, a mid-feather-wall wall, and an end wall at one, connector maintenance is made certainly. furthermore, the deformation at the time of press of a connector assembly prevents — having — contact — also prying — it does not generate. [0012]

[Example]

It is as follows when the example of this design is explained with reference to a drawing. [0013]

In the <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u> Fig., the connector supporter (only henceforth a supporter) 10 and the connector 20 are shown.

[0014] A supporter 10 is made from the desirable synthetic resin of the elasticity in comparison, and a partner connector (not shown), the long and slender side attachment wall (last side attachment wall) 11 which counters, the long and slender mid-feather-wall wall 12 which carries out an abbreviation rectangular cross at one at central one side which meets in the die-length direction of the last side attachment wall 11, and the end walls 13a, 13b, 14a, and 14b which intersect the die-length direction both ends of the last side attachment wall 11 and the mid-feather-wall wall 12 at one are formed. The height of these end walls is short-*******(ed) a little rather than the height (width of face) of the side-attachment-wall parts 11a and 11b, before being divided with the mid-feather-wall wall 12. A stop means 15 to project to inboard is formed in the upper limb of end walls 13a and 13b, and the margo inferior of end walls 14a and 14b. After countering with the last side attachment wall 11 of the mid-feather-wall wall 12, the 2nd stop means 16 which projects in the 3 corniform toward which the lateral surface inclines at

intervals of predetermined is established in the die-length direction at the side edge section. The array pitch of female mold contact (not shown) which a connector 20 has at intervals of predetermined near the vertical edge of the last side attachment wall 11, and the corresponding contact insertion hole 17 are formed. Electrical connection is carried out by male contact in which a partner connector has this insertion hole 17 passing, and fitting into said female mold contact.

[0015]

A connector 20 contains housing 21. Housing 21 is made from insulating materials, such as synthetic resin, and the cavity 22 is formed by the array pitch of said female mold contact. The drawing 1 top and a cavity 22 are the back side face (this side side) and inferior surface of tongue (contact acceptance side) of housing 21.

it has set [it is alike and] and opened wide. Said female mold contact makes pressure-welding connection of the electric wire 27, and this is equipped with it from said inferior-surface-oftongue disconnection section of a cavity 22, and it is having pulling out to the back prevented by the stop section 23 formed in said back side-face disconnection section of a cavity 22. The handle parts 25a and 25b (other stop means) of the external surface of the end walls 24a and 24b of housing 21 which engage with the inside of the 1st stop means 15 of a supporter 10 are mostly formed in the center. The width-of-face dimension which intersects the die-length direction of housing 21 is substantially formed equally with the dimension between the inside of the last side attachment wall 11 of a supporter 10, and the inside of the 2nd stop means 16. Moreover, the height of housing 21 is substantially formed equally with the height of the last side-attachment-wall parts 11a and 11b. The projection 26 for preventing carrying out fitting maintenance of the connector 20 with the vertical reverse sense accidentally to a supporter 10 near the both ends of the top face of housing 21 is formed.

[0016]

As shown in drawing 3, two connectors 20 are held by turning said inferior-surface-of-tongue disconnection section of the cavity 22 of this connector to the flat surface of the mid-featherwall wall 12, and pushing in and fitting into the vertical maintenance rooms 18a and 18b (referring to drawing 1 and drawing 2) of the supporter 10 classified with the mid-feather-wall wall 12 from the upper and lower sides. While the handle parts 25a and 25b of a connector 20 engage with the inside of the 1st stop means 15 of a supporter 10 in the state of this maintenance, the back side face (this side side) of a connector 20 is engaging with the inside of the stop means 16 of a supporter 10. Therefore, two connectors 20 are having the migration and pulling out by the forbearance to which direction prevented. Moreover, in the state of this maintenance, the vertical edge of the last side attachment wall 11 of a supporter 10, the upper limb of end walls 13a and 13b, and the margo inferior of end walls 14a and 14b are not projected from the vertical side of a connector 20 so that clearly from drawing 2 and drawing 3. What is necessary is just to pry a little in order to pull out a connector 20 from a supporter 10, for example, so that electricwire 27 group may be grasped and a side edge may be brought close to the last sideattachment-wall 11 side after that by using the front side edge of a connector 20 as the supporting point.

[0017]

As mentioned above, one pair each of end walls 13a, 13b, 14a, and 14b which counter in the dielength direction of this supporter when fitting into a supporter 10, or when pulling out from this supporter resist the elasticity by the handle parts 25a and 25b of this connector, are pressed in the direction of outside, and extend a connector 20, and it returns to the original form after the attachment and detachment.

[0018]

In addition, as mentioned above, since the end walls 13a, 13b, 14a, and 14b of a supporter 10 can be extended, a connector 20 can be fitted into a supporter 10 also from the back, but since the actuation is not easy as compared with it from [of a supporter 10] the upper and lower sides, the fitting actuation from [the] the upper and lower sides is usually made. Even if it is going to carry out fitting maintenance of the vertical side of a connector 20 with said normal vertical sense accidentally to a supporter 10 at the reverse sense, projection 26 interferes and the

fitting maintenance cannot be performed. If it furthermore adds, although it is most desirable to be prepared in the mid-feather-wall wall 12 as for the 2nd stop means 16 and it is enough for it like the example of illustration to prevent pulling out by the forbearance to the back of a connector, when a supporter 10 and a connector 20 are comparatively short, it may be formed only in the predetermined part of end-wall 13a.13b, and 14a and 14b, for example. [0019]

[Effect of the Device]

Since according to the electrical connector assembly concerning this design two connectors locate the contact and hole and are locked by the connector maintenance interior of a room of the connector supporter formed from the side attachment wall which has the hole of a predetermined pitch, a mid-feather-wall wall, and an end wall at one, a connector assembly consists of comparatively few ingredients strongly. Since partner KONEKUTAHE press is carried out, and a connector has migration prevented by the side attachment wall of a connector supporter when fitting in, an electrical connector assembly cannot deform easily. Since the other party's contact is guided and it is further inserted only in a predetermined location with a hole, fitting is conjointly made smoothly with it being hard to transform an electrical connector assembly.

[Translation done.]

والكالمات المنطق بالسالا

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The decomposition perspective view showing the electric KONEKU assembly concerning this design.

[Drawing 2] The side elevation which looked at the connector supporter used for the electric assembly concerning this design from the back.

[Drawing 3] The side elevation which looked at the electrical connector assembly concerning this design from the back.

[Description of Notations]

10 Connector Supporter

11 Side Attachment Wall

12 Mid-feather-Wall Wall

13a, 13b, 14a, 14b End wall

15 Stop Means

17 Hole

20 Connector

25a and 25b others -- stop means

[Translation done.]

(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開実用新案公報 (U)

(11) 実用新案出願公開番号

実開平6-82771

(43)公開日 平成6年(1994)11月25日

(51) Int.Cl.⁵

識別記号

庁内整理番号

FΙ

技術表示箇所

H01R 13/518

7319-5E

審査請求 有 請求項の数1 FD (全 3 頁)

(21)出願番号

実願平6-574

(62)分割の表示

実験平1-14977の分割

(22)出顧日

平成1年(1989)2月11日

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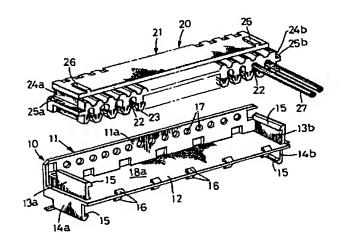
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(54) 【考案の名称】 電気コネクタ組立体

(57) 【要約】

【目的】コネクタ保持体に2個のコネクタを一体に錠止 して変形しにくく、且つ円滑に嵌合できる電気コネクタ 組立体を提供すること。

【構成】コネクタ保持体10は、側壁11、端壁13 a、13b、14a、14b及び中仕切壁12を有し、これらの壁により2個のコネクタ保持室が形成される。コネクタ20は、各コネクタ保持室に収容保持され電気コネクタ組立体を構成する。側壁11には所定ピッチの接触子挿入孔17が設けられ、相手方の接触子が案内され、円滑に嵌合がなされる。



【実用新案登録請求の範囲】

【請求項1】長手方向に沿って所定ピッチで配列される 孔を有する細長い側壁と、該側壁の片面の長さ方向に沿 う中央部に一体に略直交する細長い中仕切壁と、前記中 仕切壁の長さ方向対向端近傍の両面に一体に交差し且つ 係止手段を有する端壁とから画成される一対のコネクタ 保持室を有するコネクタ保持体と、

前記孔と同一ピッチで前記側壁の長手方向に配列された 複数の接触子を有すると共に前記係止手段と係合する他 の係止手段とを有する一対のコネクタとを具え、

前記一対のコネクタを前記保持室内に装着して前記接触 子を前記孔と位置合わせした状態で一体化することを特 徴とする電気コネクタ組立体。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本考案に係る電気コネク組立体を示す分解斜視

図。

【図2】本考案に係る電気組立体に使用されるコネクタ 保持体を後方向から見た側面図。

【図3】本考案に係る電気コネクタ組立体を後方向から 見た側面図。

【符号の説明】

10 コネクタ保持体

11 側壁

12 中仕切壁

13a, 13b, 14a, 14b 端壁

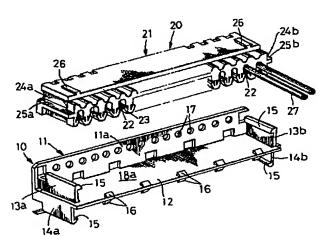
15 係止手段

17 孔

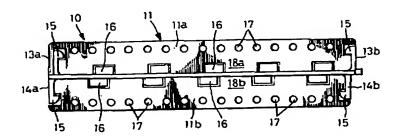
20 コネクタ

25a, 25b 他の係止手段

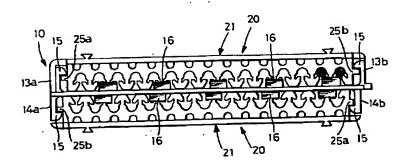




【図2】



[図3]



【考案の詳細な説明】

· . · ·

[0001]

【産業上の技術分野】

本考案は、電気コネクタ組立体に関し、特に2個のコネクタを並列保持するためのコネクタ保持体を有する電気コネクタ組立体に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

或る種の電気機械装置においては、ハウジングの長さ方向へ1列に所定ピッチで配置した所定数の雌型接触子を有して独立する2個の電気コネクタを2列に並べ、このコネクタを、ハウジングの長さ方向へ2列に前記ピッチと対応するピッチで配置した所定数の雄型接触子を有する相手電気コネクタに嵌合して電気接続することが便利であることから、そうしたコネクタの供給の要望がある。

[0003]

従って、従来、長さ方向に沿う一側面(電線が延出する後側面)だけを開放した箱型保持体を形成し、この保持体にその開放側面から雌型接触子を有するコネクタを2列に並べて嵌合し、この嵌合状態で、雄型接触子を有する相手コネクタに嵌合して電気接続するコネクタが知られている。

[0004]

なお、前記要望に応える手段として、雌型接触子を有する2個のコネクタを複合一体化したものに相当するコネクタを製造することが考えられる。これによると、前記保持体が不要になる。しかし、接触子に電線を圧接接続するタイプのコネクタでは、1列の接触子に別々に電線を圧接接続するか、2列の接触子に電線を同時に圧接接続するかの何れかの方法を採ることになるが、前者の方法では、1列目の圧接接続作業後にもう1列目のその作業をするには、コネクタを裏返しにする必要があって高速製造には不向きであり、また後者の方法では、当業界で一般に使用されている自動機で処理することは技術的に難しいことなどから、この手段は採用されていない。

[0005]

【考案が解決しようとする課題】

前記保持体は、その長さ方向に沿って対向する側壁を有すため、この両側壁の厚み分だけ嵩高になる。従って、保持体を含むコネクタ全体についての短小軽薄化等の要求に応えることが難しい。また、接触子を比較的多く有するコネクタでは、これを嵌合する保持体も長大型化する。両者が長大型化すると、保持体に対するコネクタの嵌脱抵抗が大きくなり、これに耐えるようにするには、両者の形態保持強度をさらに高める構造を付与する必要がある。そうすると、保持体に対するコネクタの嵌脱抵抗が大きくなってその操作をなしにくい。

[0006]

長大型化することによりコネクタを押圧して相手方のコネクタと嵌合させる際、コネクタが変形するという問題がある。また、この変形により相手方のコネクタの接触子によりこじりが生じおそれがある。

[0007]

更にまた、保持体が長大型化すると、その長さ方向に沿う対向側壁が内方向へ 反り易くなるため、この点でも、保持体に対するコネクタの嵌脱操作をなしにく い。

[0008]

従って、従来技術のそうした欠点を解決することが課題となる。

[0009]

本考案の目的は、以上の如き欠点を解決する電気コネクタ組立体を提供することである。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本考案に係る電気コネクタ組立体は、長手方向に沿って所定ピッチで配列される孔を有する細長い側壁と、該側壁の片面の長さ方向に沿う中央部に一体に略直交する細長い中仕切壁と、前記中仕切壁の長さ方向対向端近傍の両面に一体に交差し且つ係止手段を有する端壁とから画成される一対のコネクタ保持室を有するコネクタ保持体と、前記孔と同一ピッチで前記側壁の長手方向に配列された複数の接触子を有すると共に前記係止手段と係合する他の係止手段とを有する一対のコネクタとを具え、前記一対のコネクタを前記保持室内に装着して前記接触子を

前記孔と位置合わせした状態で一体化することを特徴とする。

[0011]

【作用】

本考案に係る電気コネクタ組立体は、孔を有する側壁と、中仕切壁と、端壁とから画成される、コネクタ保持体のコネクタ保持室内に2個のコネクタが一体に錠止されるので、コネクタ保持が確実になされる。更にコネクタ組立体の押圧時の変形が防止され接触子のこじりも発生しない。

[0012]

【実施例】

図面を参照して、本考案の実施例を説明すると、以下のとおりである。

[0013]

図1及び図2図において、コネクタ保持体(以下、単に保持体という) 10と、コネクタ20とが示されている。

[0014]

保持体10は、好ましくは比較的に軟質の合成樹脂から作られ、相手コネクタ (図示せず)と対向する細長い側壁(前側壁)11と、前側壁11の長さ方向に 沿う中央片面に一体に略直交する細長い中仕切壁12と、前側壁11および中仕 切壁12の長さ方向両端に一体に交差する端壁13a、13b、14a、14b とが形成されている。これらの端壁の高さは、中仕切壁12で仕切られる前側壁部分11a、11bの高さ(幅)よりも若干短かく形成されている。端壁13a、13bの上縁と、端壁14a、14bの下縁には内方向へ突出する係止手段15が設けられている。中仕切壁12の前側壁11と対向する後側縁部にはその長さ方向に所定間隔で外側面が傾斜する三角状に突出する第2の係止手段16が設けられている。前側壁11の上下縁部近傍には所定間隔でコネクタ20が有する 雌型接触子(図示せず)の配列ピッチと対応する接触子挿通孔17が形成されている。この挿通孔17を相手コネクタが有する雄型接触子が通り前記雌型接触子に嵌合することで電気接続される。

[0015]

コネクタ20はハウジング21を含む。ハウジング21は、合成樹脂などの絶

縁材料から作られ、前記雌型接触子の配列ピッチで空洞22が形成されている。図1上、空洞22はハウジング21の後側面(手前面)と下面(接触子受容面)とにおいて開放している。前記雌型接触子は、これに電線27を圧接接続して空洞22の前記下面開放部から装着され、空洞22の前記後側面開放部に形成された係止部23によって後方向への抜脱を阻止されている。ハウジング21の端壁24a、24bの外面のほぼ中央には保持体10の第1の係止手段15の内面に係合する耳部25a、25b(他の係止手段)が形成されている。ハウジング21の長さ方向と交差する幅寸法は、保持体10の前側壁11の内面と第2の係止手段16の内面との間の寸法と実質的に等しく形成されている。また、ハウジング21の高さは、前側壁部分11a、11bの高さと実質的に等しく形成されている。ハウジング21の声面の両端近傍には、保持体10に対してコネクタ20を誤って上下逆向きで嵌合保持することを防止するための突起26が設けられている。

[0016]

図3に示すように、2個のコネクタ20は、中仕切壁12で区分されている保持体10の上下保持室18a. 18b(図1及び図2参照)に、該コネクタの空洞22の前記下面開放部を中仕切壁12の平面に向け、上下方向から押込んで嵌合することで保持されている。この保持状態では、コネクタ20の耳部25a. 25bが保持体10の第1の係止手段15の内面に係合するとともに、コネクタ20の後側面(手前面)が保持体10の係止手段16の内面に係合している。したがって、2個のコネクタ20は、いずれの方向への不作為による移動及び抜脱を阻止されている。また、この保持状態では、図2及び図3から明らかのように、保持体10の前側壁11の上下縁と、端壁13a. 13bの上縁と、端壁14a. 14bの下縁とは、コネクタ20の上下面から突出していない。保持体10からコネクタ20を抜脱するには、例えば、電線27群を把持してコネクタ20の前側縁を支点として前側壁11の側へその後側縁を近づけるように若干こじればよい。

[0017]

前述のように、コネクタ20を保持体10に嵌合するときや、該保持体から抜

脱するとき、該保持体の長さ方向に対向する各 1 対の端壁 1 3 a、 1 3 b、 1 4 a、 1 4 b が該コネクタの耳部 2 5 a、 2 5 b でその弾性に抗して外方向へ押圧されて拡開し、その嵌脱後には原形に復帰する。

[0018]

なお、前述のように、保持体10の端壁13a、13b、14a、14bが拡開可能であるので、保持体10に後方向からもコネクタ20を嵌合することができるが、その操作は保持体10の上下方向からのそれに比較して容易ではないので、通常、その上下方向からの嵌合操作がなされる。保持体10に対してコネクタ20の上下面を誤って前記正常な上下向きとは逆向きに嵌合保持しようとしても、突起26が邪魔してその嵌合保持ができない。さらに付言すると、第2の係止手段16は、図示例のように、中仕切壁12に設けられていることが最も好ましく、かつ、それでコネクタの後方向への不作為による抜脱を阻止するのに充分であるが、例えば、保持体10とコネクタ20とが比較的短い場合には、端壁13a、13b、14a、14bの所定部位にだけ設けられていてもよい。

[0019]

【考案の効果】

本考案に係る電気コネクタ組立体によれば、所定ピッチの孔を有する側壁と、中仕切壁と、端壁とから画成される、コネクタ保持体のコネクタ保持室内に2個のコネクタが、その接触子と孔を位置させて一体に錠止されるので、比較的少ない材料でコネクタ組立体が堅固に構成される。相手コネクタへ押圧して嵌合する場合においても、コネクタはコネクタ保持体の側壁によって移動を阻止されるので、電気コネクタ組立体は変形しにくい。孔によって相手方の接触子は案内され、更に所定位置にしか挿入されないので、電気コネクタ組立体の変形しにくいことと相俟って円滑に嵌合がなされる。